Moreover, the relative lengths of segments IV and V are different, segment V being rather longer in *betae* Doan. It seems evident, then, that Westwood had a different insect.

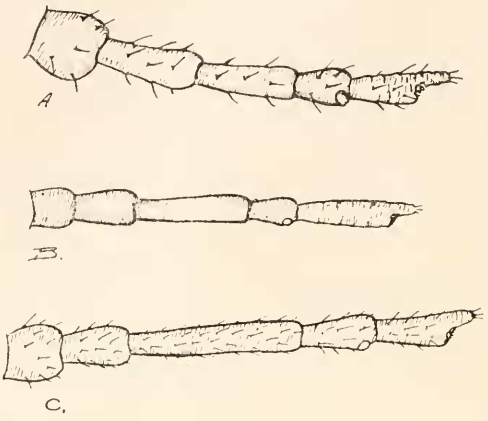

FIG. 1

He separated his genus from *Forda* Heyden on the antennae. These, however, differ little from the antennae of the type species of the genus, *formicaria* Heyden (fig. 1C), excepting in the relative lengths. We conclude, therefore, that *betae* West. is distinct from our American beet aphid and should be known as *Forda betae* (West.).

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE FROM COLORADO. (COLEO.)

BY W. S. FISHER, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

Elatotrypes, new genus.

Body very much depressed. Maxillary palpi longer than labial palpi their last joints strongly securiform. Head small; front short and nearly perpendicular; top with a narrow, deep groove between the antennae, extending to the dorsal median part. Mandibles stout and acute at tip. Ligula membranous. Eyes finely granulated, only moderately emarginate, but not embracing the base of the antennae. Antennae 11-jointed, the outer joints serieeous but without distinct poriferous spaces; second joint moderately long. Prothorax depressed, not tubercular on the sides, the dorsal part with callosities. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra depressed and moderately elongate. Prosternum very narrow, pointed, not extending between the coxae,

which are contiguous. Mesonotum thickly punctured and pubescent at sides, with a median smooth surface. Front coxal cavities transverse, very strongly angulated, and broadly open behind. Middle coxal cavities open externally. Hind coxae prominent, not inclosed by the side pieces. Legs moderate in length; femora not strongly clavate; tibiae slender.

Genotype.—Elatotrypes hoferi Fisher.

This new genus belongs to LeConte & Horn's tribe Callidiini and is closely related to *Hylotrupes*, *Callidium* and *Xylocrius*, but differs from all of these by having the femora not strongly clavate. From *Hylotrupes* and *Callidium* it differs by having the sides of the mesonotum densely punctured and pubescent. From *Hylotrupes* it also differs by having the front coxae contiguous and from *Callidium* by the prothorax having dorsal callosities. It also differs from *Xylocrius* by its very depressed form and the more slender antennae.

Elatotrypes hoferi, new species.

Female.—Elongate, very much depressed, piceous-black, sparsely clothed with irregularly placed whitish pubescence, which gives it a cinereous appearance. Head coarsely and densely punctured. Eyes rather small, widely separated, transverse, and only moderately emarginate. Antennae slender, reaching beyond the middle of the elytra; first joint thickened at apex; second about one-third as long as the first; third slightly longer than the first; fourth to seventh subequal, and about as long as the first; eighth about three-fourths as long as the first; ninth about one-half as long as first; tenth and eleventh slightly shorter and wider than the ninth, the last being about three-fourths as wide as long, with the tip rounded. Prothorax depressed, nearly twice as wide as long; front angles rounded; sides strongly rounded and very much narrowed towards the base; surface with three narrow, shining callosities, reaching from the apex to base, the median one less distinct, between these and the sides, the surface is densely and coarsely punctured, and sparsely clothed with long semi-erect whitish hairs. Elytra at base about as wide as prothorax, twice as long as wide, slightly wider at middle with the tips separately rounded; surface reticulately rugose, not noticeably punctured, but clothed with irregular patches of semi-erect whitish pubescence. Prosternum shining, very finely, transversely rugose at middle, scarcely punctate, with long, sparse, inconspicuous hairs. Body beneath shining, sparsely punctate, and clothed with recumbent whitish pubescence. Abdomen with fifth ventral segment a little longer than the fourth and broadly rounded at apex. Femora only slightly clavate. Tibiae slender, about twice as long as the tarsi. First joint of posterior tarsi slightly longer than joints two and three united.

Length 7 mm., width 4 mm.

Habitat.—Ute Pass, El Paso County, Colorado. Mr. F. C. Craighead, Collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 22000, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from a single female recorded under Bureau of Entomology No. Hopk. U. S. 11919 and reared from material collected by Mr. Craighead. The larvae of this species was first collected by Mr. A. B. Champlain and George Hofer, March 2, 1914, under bark of dead limb of partially dead Limber Pine (*Pinus flexilis*) but no adults were reared. September 10, 1917, Mr. Craighead collected from the same tree a number of half and full grown larvae under the green bark of slowly dying branches, from which the type was reared May 3, 1918.

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting species after Mr. George Hofer in appreciation of his active and continued assistance in collecting material which has added very much to our knowledge of the coleoptera of the Rocky Mountain region.

PALMODES PRAESTANS AND ITS PREY (ORTH.).

By A. N. Caudell.

In a miscellaneous lot of Orthoptera sent me for determination by Prof. Lovett, of Corvallis, Oregon, was a large male specimen of the long winged Dectician, *Capnobotes fuliginosus* Thomas. In spite of the large size of this insect and its formidable nature, being itself, at least partially, predatious in habits, it had fallen a victim to a medium sized wasp which Mr. Rohwer has determined as *Palmodes praestans* Kohl. The data on the pin bearing these insects is "Brads Mt. Ariz. 6–22–92."

This matter is deemed worth recording by reason of the nature and size of the prey it shows this wasp capable of capturing, the length of the wasp scarcely exceeding one-third that of its prey. The wasp itself is also of interest, as it is an insect very rare in collections, the present specimen being, according to Mr. Rohwer, about the fourth one known.

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